# The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. VI.] RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1792. [NUMB. 322.]


## *Ichabod Hunter,*

Has just got to hand, a few chests of HYSON and SOUCHONG

**TEA,**

of an excellent quality, which, with his assortment of DRY GOODS, he will sell cheap, for cash, tobacco, or wheat.

☞ CASH given for tobacco.

Richmond, Feb. 27, 1792.

## *Hez. L. Wight,*

Has for SALE at ROCKET's LANDING, opposite Mr. MUNFORD's Store,

West-India and New-England RUM, pr. hhd. or bbl.
GENEVA of the best quality pr. pipe or gall.
Ditto in cases.
Madeira London particular WINE, pr. pipe.
CHEESE pr. cwt. or less quantity.

Richmond, February 28, 1792. (1)

WHEREAS a requisition has been already made on the 15th day of January, 1791. of Five Pounds per share of the original capital, and the like sum of five pounds per share on each share of the new subscription, and it is now necessary that a further supply of money be furnished—therefore *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be paid on each of the new shares, (including the five pounds already called for) to M. Alexander Buchanan, treasurer for the said James river Company, as follows: Five pounds on the first day of April next, five pounds on the first day of July following, five pounds on the first day of October, and five pounds on the first day of December next. A credit to the first instalment will be allowed for all sums paid on the said requisition heretofore made.

JOHN HARVIE,
DAVID ROSS,
W. FOUSHEE, } *Directors.*

Richmond, February 27, 1792. 4

## *The* Powhatan

advertised by me last November, having been necessarily detained, is now loading with tobacco at Norfolk, under the command of MILLS RIDDICK, and will certain in all April, for a port in the British addressed to Messrs. WILLIAM ANDERSON, of London, for orders.—The POWHATAN is a strong new American built ship of [illegible] burthen, in prime order, well found, and [illegible] to a market in Great-Britain, Ireland, France, [illegible] or Portugal without the Mediterranean, and [illegible] take in tobacco at 30s. sterling per hogshead, delivered along side, addressed to the house in London of Messrs. Matthew Anderson & Co. of Gloucester, Messrs. Benjamin Day, of Fredericksburg, Mr. Thomas Shore, of Petersburg, and the subscriber, will accommodate those inclined to ship, who will be at no other trouble than just to deliver their tobacco to either of them, and pay the shipping expenses.—Those who address to William Anderson & Co. may if required, receive reasonable advances either in cash or bills. For passage enquire of the Captain on board, or to

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, February 28, 1792. (tf)

NOTICE is hereby given to the several Assistants for the census in this District, who have not as yet been paid for that service, that I have lately received a remittance from the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of fully discharging their claims.—Those who cannot call on me in person, are desired to give attested orders, and if they are in possession of receipts for their returns, it will be proper that such receipts be brought in to me. EDWARD CARRINGTON.

Late Marshal of the Virginia District.

Richmond, February 22, 1792.

I wish to take five or six Boys of respectable Parents, as APPRENTICES to the Bricklayer's business.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

4 February 23, 1792.

*At a Court continued and held for Hanover county, at the court-house, on Monday, the 8th of August, 1791.*

ZACHARIAH SHACKELFORD, Pltf. } *Chancery.*
AGAINST
Messrs. DUNLOP and WILSON, and DAVID COCKRAN, Defendants. }

THE defendants, Dunlop and Wilson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear, on the first Thursday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Stray Church in the Parish of Southfarnham, in the county of Essex, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court-house of the said county of Hanover.

Copy) Teste.
THOMAS ROGERS, D. C. H. C.

FOR SALE,
*A Lot & Houses*
in Manchester, lying on the river adjoining the old warehouse tenements. The above mentioned lot is conveniently situated in Kenawha, and the title is an undoubted title.—The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living in Chesterfield county.

THOMAS RAILEY.
(tf)

## *Alexander Brydie, & Co.*

*Have imported by the* RANGER & INDUSTRY *from London; the* BETHIA, RAMBLER, & FAIR LADY, *from Liverpool; and the* BLANDFORD, *from Glasgow; a* LARGE *and* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

**FALL GOODS,**

which they are now opening at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Buchanan & M'Keand, opposite Mr. Wright Southgate's, and will be sold WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on very low terms, for wheat, tobacco, or public securities.

They have likewise for sale, West-India Rum in hogsheads, Teneriffe Wine of an excellent quality (being direct from the Island in pipes and quarter casks)—coffee, leather, bar iron, &c.—Also, a consignment of 7-8. and 4-4 Irish linens from Dublin, in well assorted boxes, which will be sold very low.

N. B. Complete assortments are sent up and now opening in their Stores at Milton, in Albemarle, and Warminster, in Amherst.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1791.

## *W. FENWICK & Co.*

*Have received by the Ship ANN, from London, the Completion of their*

**Fall Assortment.**

These GOODS, having been chosen by a person well acquainted with the trade of the country, will be found worthy the attention of Purchasers, by

*Wholesale or Retail.*

Richmond, October 7, 1791.

Selling off at prime cost by

## *M. SOUTHGATE,*

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. Hicks, five doors below the Eagle Tavern,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**FALL GOODS,**

JUST IMPORTED,

Together with the remainder of that well chosen and valuable CARGO, which was intrusted to the care and management of WILLIAM MEWBURN, the whole of which, (without reserve,) the proprietor is now determined to sell within a very short space of time, on the simple conditions of cost and charges,—for Cash, Tobacco, or Public Securities at their current value.

## Coit, Penniman, & Co.

*Have just received the following articles, and have for sale at their store on Shockoe-Hill, in the west end of James Harvie's new building. And also at the store of* EBENEZER GALLOP *at Rocketts, which they will sell at the lowest prices for* CASH *or any kind of* PRODUCE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in hogsheads.
MOLASSES, in do.
SUGAR, in barrels.
COFFEE, in bags and barrels.
Best Holland GIN, in pipes.
Ditto do. in cases.
SOAP, CANDLES, CHOCOLATE, } in boxes.
HYSON, IMPERIAL HYSON, and SOUCHONG, } TEAS.
PIMENTO, in bags.
LONDON MARKET, MADEIRA, and SHERRY, } WINES.
CHERRY RUM, in Hhds Qrr. Casks & Barrels.
NEW-YORK BISCUIT, in kegs.
GUNPOWDER, in barrels.

*ALSO THE FOLLOWING*

**DRY GOODS,**

WHOLESALE or RETAIL,
IRISH LINENS, from 10d to 3/. sterling.
CHINTZES and CALICOES.
MUSLINS and MUSLINETS.
CAMBRICKS.
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS—a variety.
CASIMERS, ditto.
COTTON, WORSTED and SILK, and WORSTED HOSE.
BATH COATINGS, PLAINS, and other coarse CLOTHS of all colors, with a variety of GOODS suitable to the present season, which will be sold on terms remarkable low.

Richmond, Dec. 7, 1791. (tf)

## Brass Foundery.

*JOHN TAYLOR,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has begun a BRASS and PEWTER FOUNDERY in this city, near the courthouse, where castings and turnings in brass and other compound metals are performed with neatness and dispatch; such as mill inks on steps, branding irons, bells, copper-smith's rivets, coach mounting, brass cocks, mortars, pewter candle moulds, &c.—He has on hand the following Goods, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basons.
Hammond's sealed Gunpowder.
Superfine black Flints.
Spelter Solder, pounded or in bars.
A few boxes of Tin-Plates.

*N. B.* Gilding performed equal to any in London. Specimens of which may be seen on watch cases at the Foundery.

Three active Boys about 14 years of age, of reputable parents, wanted immediately to the above business.

☞ A generous price given in cash for Old Metals.

Richmond, January 5, 1792.

## *Joseph Boyce & Co.*

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have opened their *New Store* in Mr. Harris's Brick Building, between the Eagle and the Capitol. The very flattering encouragement they have met with, demands, in a particular manner, their most grateful acknowledgements; and they beg leave to assure them it will be their chief study to merit a continuance of the same. They are now selling their large and valuable stock, which has been increased by a late importation of

**FALL GOODS,**

on such terms as are well worthy the attention of the Public.

☞ Every article in the Millinery executed in the newest taste.

Richmond, Oct. 18, 1791.

## *Warington & Keene,*

HAVE NOW ON HAND,

BOTTLED old RED PORT,
Ditto do. SHERRY, in cases containing 6 dozen.
Bottled PORTER, ditto 30 casks.
MADEIRA WINE,
RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE.
Best white wine VINEGAR.
Best double Glouceller and Berkeley CHEESE, which for the convenience of small families are in sizes of about 8 pounds each, and from that weight to about 30 pounds.

*The above, together with their very large*

**Fall Assortment,**

they offer at very reduced prices for Cash, Wheat, Corn, or Public Securities, wholesale or retail.

Richmond, Dec. 5, 1791.

*JUST IMPORTED,*
GARDEN AND GRASS

**SEEDS.**

Also a few choice Flower ROOTS and SEEDS.

## MINTON COLLINS

most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, and its vicinity, that he has just received from London in the ship Latona, a considerable assortment of the following Seeds and Flower Roots, which are warranted to be of the last year's growth, and may be had by applying to him at the Shot Factory, at Mr. Richard Denny's store, near the market house; or at Mr. James Dove's, on the main street,

EARLY and late Dutch cabbage,
Savoy ditto,
Large winter and late Sugar-loaf ditto,
Large winter and Scotch, ditto,
Green and yellow curled Savoy, ditto,
Alnwick and Madeira, ditto,
Red cabbage to pickle,
Early and late purple Brocoli,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Large orange carrot,
Large parsnip,
White and green cos lettuce,
Cabbage and large Roman, ditto,
White curled indive,
Salsafie Emochia,
Early Hanover turnip,
Early Dutch and Summer ditto,
Large field ditto,
Spanish (large) onion,
Deptford, do. do.
Solid celery,
Long and short prickley cucumber,
Gerkin, for pickle,
Fine Cantelope melon,
Fine Italian, ditto,
Red & white clover seed,
Lucern ditto,
Red and white beet,
Red scarcity-root,
Asparagus and Artichoke,
Early frame pease,
Early Nicholas, ditto,
Early Charlton, ditto,
Dwarf marrofat ditto,
Large Windsor beans,
Massagan and Lima do.
French (or snap) ditto,
Salmon and short top'd radish,
White turnip ditto,
White Mustard,
Double pepper grass,
Garden cress,
Double parsley & thyme,
Rape seed,
Indian Nasturtion,
Round & prickley spinach &c.

FLOWERS, &c.

Mixed Tulips (roots)
Double mixed Hyacinths, ditto,
Persian Iris, ditto,
Double white Narcissus, ditto,
Mixed Polianthus, ditto,
Mixed Ranunculus, do.
Yellow and blue crocus, ditto,
And a variety of Flower Seeds.

Richmond, February 8, 1792.

The Subscriber proposes to open a

**SCHOOL**

very near his dwelling house in the town of York, under his own direction, for the instruction of youth in the Latin and Greek Languages; and Writing and Arithmetick.—Having taken measures for procuring a Master from Europe, he flatters himself that there will be no deficiency in the progress of such boys as may be confided to his care. His own business will be to superintend the tuition and morals of the boys, and the general economy of the school.

From the healthiness of the town, and other advantages, he conceives it to be a proper place for such an institution; but in case of sickness, every attention shall be paid.——The price for board, fuel, washing and tuition, will be eight pounds per quarter in advance. No boy, who pays for board and lodging elsewhere in the town, will be admitted. In case of necessity an Usher will be employed.—The school will be opened about Midsummer next, and each boy must find his own bedding.

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, Feb. 6, 1792. (4)

☞ *Wanted at this Office,*

An APPRENTICE to the Printing business; he must be under 15 years of age, who can read, write, and spell well.—Also,

A JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR, who is a good workman, and will be steady to business.——None need apply but such as comes under the above description.

The SUBSCRIBERS inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have removed a part of their BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY from Philadelphia to Richmond, where Gentlemen may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may be supplied with BURR STONES of any size, warranted good, by applying to ABEL MORGAN, in the white house opposite to Galt's old tavern, or to SAMUEL & JOHN MOODY, near the Courthouse; who have for sale, BOLTING CLOTHS and ROLLING SCREENS.—Burr Stones will be delivered at any sea-port in the states without risk, by paying freight.

JOHN BROWN, Philadelphia.
ABEL MORGAN, Richmond.

December 27, 1791. (tf)

## Geographical Lottery.

The objects of this Lottery are to promote and disseminate a minute knowledge of the Southern parts of the United States of America, from Philadelphia to the Gulph of Mexico, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi.

Towards carrying these into effect, the Legislature of Virginia, by a law passed the day of December, 1791, has granted unto William Tatham, under the management and direction of Edward Carrington, William Hay, William Foushee, George Weir, and Julius B. Dandridge, Esquires, or any three of them, full power and authority, for a Lottery or Lotteries, to raise the sum of Four Thousand Pounds, 21 per cent. deduction. The

**SCHEME**

is as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 Dollars, is | 3,000 |
| 1 | | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 1 | | 254 | 254 |
| 5 | | 100 | 500 |
| 10 | | 50 | 500 |
| 100 | | 25 | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 10 | 5,000 |
| 5,090 | in tickets of | 3 second class | 15,270 |
| 5,710 Prizes, | Ten per cent deduction as per affs. of assembly from | | 30,024 |
| 7,634 Blanks | | | 3,336 |
| | the aggregate sum 33,360 is. | | |
| 13,344 | Tickets at 2½ dollars, are | | 33,360 |

Not one and a half blanks to a prize.

SECOND CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 Dollars, is | 3,000 |
| 1 | | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 1 | | 252 | 252 |
| 5 | | 100 | 500 |
| 10 | | 50 | 500 |
| 100 | | 25 | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 10 | 5,000 |
| 3,818 | in tickets of | 4 third class | 16,272 |
| 4,438 Prizes, | Ten per cent deduction from | | 30,024 |
| 6,682 Blanks, | | 33,360. | 3,336 |

11,120 Tickets at 3 dollars each, are 33,360 dls
About one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIRD CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 Dollars is | 3,000 |
| 1 | | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 1 | | 254 | 254 |
| 5 | | 100 | 500 |
| 10 | | 50 | 500 |
| 100 | | 25 | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 10 | 5,000 |
| 3,054 | in tickets of | 5 fourth class | 15,270 |
| 3,674 Prizes, | Ten per cent deduction from | | 30,024 |
| 4,666 Blanks, | | 33,360. | 3,336 |

8,340 Tickets at 4 dollars each are 33,360 dls
A little more than one blank to a prize.

Tickets of the last class will be at 5 dollars each, and the prizes therein somewhat enlarged.

The drawing will commence at this place as soon as the managers shall receive from the sale of the tickets, a sufficient sum to pay the prizes of the first class, as above, and the other classes respectively, will be drawn in the same way, until the whole is finished. The time of drawing, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be published in due time in one or more of the Richmond papers. The holders of prize tickets will receive the money as stated above, without further deduction, on application to the managers, who have appointed John Stewart to sign the tickets.

As the several works in which Col. Tatham is engaged have been carried on, for some time, in the Capitol under the patronage of government, and in their progress so frequently inspected, by its principal officers, and citizens, it will be needless to inform the public of the great advantages which the inhabitants of the United States will receive through their speedy publication. The resolutions of the General Assembly are already full on that head. It is therefore hoped that individuals will be active in promoting a Lottery of such general utility.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
WILLIAM FOUSHEE,
GEORGE WEIR,
JULIUS B. DANDRIDGE, } Managers.

Virginia Richmond Dec. 1791.

By virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of Richmond county bearing date 5th day of August, 1790, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the 30th of March next, a

**TRACT of LAND,**

containing 100 acres, and sundry NEGROES, the property of George Sisson, to satisfy Samuel Hopkins and the Administrators of the late Doctor Nicholas Flood, deceased, by

RICHARD BEALE, Sheriff.
Richmond county.

Richmond county, Feb. 16, 1792. 3

PERMIT me to propose the following mode, as well calculated for offensive and defensive operations against the Indians.

First let there be a line of block house forts, extended on the North West side of the Ohio, at proper distances and places, to be garrisoned by about 20 men; by these the communication and trade up and down the river will be protected, and the settlement of the adjacent country, on both sides encouraged, in so much, that these forts in a short time might be abandoned, and others erected, in the interior country, at such distance from the river as the number of inhabitants may authorise. From each of these forts, two or more spies should be kept constantly out, to whom rewards should be given, for any essential service and extra wages during this service: 500 men thus employed, would do more effectual service, and more extend the dominion of the government, than 2000, to be stationed, in strong garrisons and occasionally to make offensive expeditions——So much for defence.

With respect to offensive operations, I differ from every plan which has yet been proposed, and recommend the following—That there should be inrolled or inlisted, in different parts of the back country, three armies of 1500 men each, who should perform tours or expeditions in turn, each class to have separate officers, a proportion to be horsemen, every man to find himself with horse, arms, and 15 or 20 days provision, and they whose turn may be next, to hold themselves in constant readiness—the government to provide additional provision, to replace the ammunition, or furnish it previously to each man at his inrollment, to pay good wages, from the time they are called on, until discharged and a reasonable time to get home, to provide for the sick and wounded, and pay them wages until they are cured.

The back parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania would raise one class, whose operation should be joint, because of their locality. Kentucky would raise two, and thus there would be ever ready a gallant offensive or defensive army—men stimulated by enterprise and military ardour, and who would make sudden and unexpected expeditions against the Indian towns, in such force, and under such regulations, that they would be obliged, either to be constantly embodied, to sue for peace, or abandon their settlements. The commanding officer should have the power to give excitements, to stimulate gallantry and enterprise.

Persons who are acquainted with the manners and customs of the Indians, will approve of this plan as the most effectual, and least dangerous, and I think a trial will prove it the least expensive also. The inhabitants, if they approve of their officers, would engage with alacrity, in so much that, I am persuaded a much larger number would engage if wanted.

With respect to regular troops, experience has shewn, from Braddock to St. Clair, that they will not answer, and yet I have no doubt of the value of the men—instead of muskets let them use rifles, and such as appear unqualified for the change, should be discharged, or employed in garrisons where necessary.

These observations are short and may be improved on—A knowledge of the country, and considerable reflection on the subject, induces me to decide, that the principles of the plan are supportable, and with due respect, have thus submitted it to the consideration, and for the improvement of those who direct the helm of public affairs,

A KENTUCKIAN.

# By Authority

## Second Congress of the United States.

At the first session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

*An ACT concerning certain* FISHERIES *of the United States, and for the Regulation and government of the Fishermen employed therein.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the allowance now made upon the exportation of dried fish of the fisheries of the United States, in lieu of a drawback of the duties paid on the salt used in preserving the same, shall cease on all dried fish exported after the tenth day of June next, and as a commutation and equivalent therefor, there shall be afterwards paid on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every vessel or his agent, by the collector of the district where such vessel may belong, that shall be qualified agreeably to law, for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein at sea for the term of four months at the least, for the fishing season, next preceding which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen according to her admeasurement as licensed or enrolled, if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, one and an half dollars, and if above thirty tons, two and an half dollars, of which allowance aforesaid, three eighth parts shall accrue and belong to the owner of such fishing vessel, and the other five eighths thereof shall be divided by him, his agent or lawful representative, to and among the several fishermen who shall have been employed in such vessel during the season aforesaid, or a part thereof, as the case may be, in such proportions as the fish they shall respectively have taken may bear to the whole quantity of fish taken on board such vessel during such season: *Provided*, That the allowance aforesaid on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed one hundred and seventy dollars.

*And be it further enacted*, That on the last day of December annually, as aforesaid, there shall also be paid to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel of more than five tons, and less than twenty tons, or to his agent or lawful representative, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, the sum of one dollar upon every ton admeasurement of such boat or vessel; which allowance shall be accounted for as part of the proceeds of the fares of said boat or vessel, and shall accordingly be so divided among all persons interested therein: *Provided however*, That this allowance shall be made only to such boats or vessels as shall have actually been employed at sea in the cod fishery, for the term of four months at the least, of the preceding season: *And provided also*, That such boat or vessel shall have landed in the course of said preceding season, a quantity of fish not less than twelve quintals for every ton of her admeasurement: the said quantity of fish to be ascertained when dried and cured fit for exportation, and according to the weight thereof, as the same shall weigh at the time of delivery when actually so landed; which account of the weight, with the original adjustment and settlement of the fare or fares among the owners and fishermen, together with a written account of the length, breadth and depth of said boat or vessel, and the time she has actually been employed in the fishery in the preceding season, shall in all cases be produced and sworn or affirmed to, before the said collector of the district in order to entitle the owner, his agent or lawful representative, to receive the allowance aforesaid. And if at any time within one year after payment of such allowance, it shall appear that any fraud or deceit has been practised in obtaining the same, the boat or vessel upon which such allowance shall have been paid, if found within the district aforesaid, shall be forfeited; otherwise the owner or owners having practised such fraud or deceit, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; to be sued for, recovered and appropriated in like manner as forfeitures and penalties are to be sued for, recovered and appropriated for any breach of an act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

*And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of every fishing vessel of twenty tons and upwards, his or their agent or lawful representative, shall previous to receiving the allowance which is provided for in this act, produce to the collector who is authorized to pay the same, the original agreement of agreements which may have been made with the fishermen employed on board such vessel, as is herein before required, and also a certificate to be by him or them subscribed, therein mentioning the particular days on which such vessel sailed and returned on the several voyages or fares, she may have made in the preceding fishing season, to the truth of which they shall swear or affirm before the collector aforesaid.

*And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel of twenty tons or upwards, employed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the allowance granted by this act, unless the skipper or master thereof shall, before he proceeds on any fishing voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every fisherman employed therein, excepting only any apprentice or servant of himself or owner; and in addition to such terms of shipment as may be agreed on, shall in such agreement express whether the same is to continue for one voyage or for the fishing season, and shall also express that the fish or the proceeds of such fishing voyage or voyages which may appertain to the fishermen, shall be divided among them in proportion to the quantities or number of said fish they may respectively have caught; which agreement shall be endorsed or counter-signed by the owner of such fishing vessel, or his agent: And if any fisherman having engaged himself for a voyage or for the fishing season, in any fishing vessel, and signed an agreement therefor as aforesaid, shall thereafter and while such agreement remains in force and to be performed, desert or absent himself from such vessel, without leave of the master or skipper thereof, or of the owner or his agent, such deserter shall be liable to the same penalties as deserting seamen or mariners are subject to in the merchant's service, and may in the like manner, and upon the like complaint and proof, be apprehended and detained; and all costs of process and commitment, if paid by the master or owner, shall be deducted out of the share of fish, or proceeds of any fishing voyage to which such deserter had or shall become entitled. And any fisherman, having engaged himself as aforesaid, who shall during such fishing voyage, refuse or neglect his proper duty on board the fishing vessel, being thereto ordered or required by the master or skipper thereof, or shall otherwise resist his just commands, to the hindrance or detriment of such voyage, beside being answerable for all damages arising thereby, shall forfeit to the use of the owner of such vessel, his share of the allowance, which shall be paid upon such voyage as is herein granted.

*And be it further enacted*, That where an agreement or contract shall be so made and signed, for a fishing voyage or for the fishing season, and any fish which may have been caught on board such vessel during the same, shall be delivered to the owner or to his agent, for cure, and shall be sold by said owner or agent, such vessel shall for the term of six months after such sale, be liable and answerable for the skipper's and every other fisherman's share of such fish, and may be proceeded against in the same form, and to the same effect, as any other vessel is by law liable, and may be proceeded against for the wages of seamen or mariners in the merchant's service. And upon such process for the value of a share or shares of the proceeds of fish delivered and sold as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the owner or his agent, to produce a just account of the sales and division of such fish according to such agreement or contract, otherwise the said vessel shall be answerable upon such process for what may be the highest value of the share or shares demanded. But in all cases, the owner of such vessel or his agent, appearing to answer to such process, may offer thereupon his account of general supplies made for such fishing voyage, and of other supplies therefor made, to either of the demandants, and shall be allowed to produce evidence thereof in answer to their demands respectively, and judgment shall be rendered upon such process, for the respective balances, which upon such an enquiry shall appear: *Provided always*, That when process shall be issued against any vessel liable as aforesaid, if the owner thereof or his agent will give bond to each fisherman in whose favor such process shall be instituted, with sufficient security, to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, one of whom shall be named by such owner or agent, and the other by the fisherman or fishermen pursuing such process; or if either party shall refuse, then the justice first appointed shall name his associate, with condition to answer and pay whatever sum shall be recovered by him or them on such process, there shall be an immediate discharge of such vessel: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any fisherman from having his action at common law, for his share or shares of fish, or the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

*And be it further enacted*, That the drawback heretofore allowed on the exportation of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, be and the same is hereby repealed.

*And be it further enacted*, That the monies which shall remain in consequence of the abolition of the allowance on the exportation of the dried fish of the United States, and of the drawback on foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the payment of the allowances granted by this act, and in case the monies so appropriated shall be inadequate, the deficiency shall be supplied out of any monies which from time to time shall be in the treasury of the United States, and not otherwise appropriated.

*And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall declare falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, being duly convicted thereof in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction of such offence, shall suffer the same penalties as are provided for false swearing or affirming, by the act before mentioned, and to be in like manner sued for, recovered and appropriated.

*And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, February sixteenth, 1792.

GO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

TH. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

# FOREIGN ADVICES.

## FRANCE.

*Answer of Monsieur and the Count D'Artois to the Letters written by the King, to engage them to return into France; and Louis Stanislaus Xavier's Renunciation of his Right to the Crown.*

"SIRE, *our Brother and Lord*,

YOUR letters of the 11th inst. have reached us, and we hasten to answer them. We lay at the feet of your majesty the respectful attention and inviolable attachment which we shall never cease to have for your august person. Why can we not express to you personally the regret which we feel in being obliged to live far from you? Why is it not possible for us to partake the grief to which ferocious and cruel men have for a long time past condemned you? Ah, never shall we forget the bloody scenes to which your eyes have been more than once condemned! What victims have not been on the brink of being murdered and sacrificed to this phantom of liberty and equality, which is endeavored in vain to be established in our unhappy country.

"By your letters, Sire, you engage us to follow your example, in conforming to the constitution which you have accepted. You say that this constitution is the wish of the people. Ah, Sire, believe it not! They may have been deceived for some time, this people which we cherish as much as you, they may have thought that the constitution would have caused their happiness; but they now see their error; they see that they have only changed their legitimate sovereign for thousands of despotic usurpers, for factious men of intrigue, who seek only to establish their fortune, on the people's ruin, and to fatten at the expense of the purest of their blood.

"Yes, Sire, could we have the individual wish of every Frenchman, be persuaded that the majority would be against the new order of things. Then you might see how much you are deceived. Doubtless we desire the peace and happiness of France, but is our presence necessary for the safety and felicity of the state? Can we be forced to inhabit a country governed in your name, by scoundrels who pillage it? Can we be forced to go where we must submit to laws destructive of the true ones—of those transmitted by our ancestors, of those laws which have at all times made France the most flourishing of kingdoms, and the French the happiest of people!----Must we go to submit ourselves to decrees forged by the crew of Jacobin Robbers; Ah! could we rather withdraw you from the terrible effect of their embroiled rage,

"You will take care, Sire, you say, that all the French, who re-enter the kingdom, shall peaceably enjoy the rights which the law assures to them.

"Ah! Sire, even at the moment that you were made to trace those lines, your most faithful subjects were pursued and murdered. At Caen, at Rennes, at Lunel, &c. fresh crimes were committed. On all sides the poignard was whetted, and poisons prepared for your brave nobleffe, the invincible support of monarchy.

"The ministers of the altar, faithful to their true religion, were every where persecuted: and every where they wish to make them apostates: In the middle of Paris itself, under the very walls of the palace you inhabit, and which you would persuade us, is no longer your prison; in a word, in the heart even of this pretended National Assembly, regicides are conspiring against yourself perhaps, and against all the royal family. They would see the throne fall before the axe of republicanism. They are sapping its foundations, shaken and almost ruined by the Assembly called constituting.

"Has not this pretended National Assembly just decreed the sentence of death against your own brothers? Has it not had the inhumanity to bring this execrable sentence to you to sign? The monsters well knew that you would not sign it. They waited for your refusal. A *veto* said they, will prove in appearance the liberty of the King, let us then forge a decree which will oblige him to give his *veto*. We will argue from thence that he is free, since he may oppose the execution of a law, which we will say, is the wish of almost all France; but, Sire, none of your faithful subjects is the dupe of this infernal stratagem, and all these manœvres cannot impose upon those who see and feel your true situation physical and moral. We have already said in another place to your Majesty, and we repeat it, "that the usufructory tenant of the throne, which you have inherited from your ancestors, you cannot alienate its primordial right, nor suffer the Constitutive basis on which it is fixed to be destroyed. The Defender of Religion you cannot abandon its Ministers to disgrace and oppression, the Dispenser of Justice to your subjects, you cannot have renounced the essentially royal sanction of causing it to be administered by Tribunals legally constituted. The Protector of the Rights of all Orders, you ought not to suffer them to be destroyed by the most terrible of oppressions.

"If the guilt which besets you, and the violence which has so long tied your hands, do not permit you at present to fulfil these sacred duties, they ought, nevertheless, to be engraven on your heart, in indelible characters. Sire, you ought never to forget them.

"Forced to say that you are free, we cannot believe it, till we see your people returned to their duty, and your troops under your orders. We will obey, Sire, your true commands, by resisting extorted prohibitions, or orders; we shall be sure of of your approbation, by following the laws of honor.

"Such, Sire, will always be our true sentiments; if we thought that our presence was useful to your Majesty, nothing should stay us, and we would be seen to fly to you with the ardor of brothers, who cherish you as a brother, and respect you as their King; but we think our absence much more useful to your person, and to those of your subjects who have remained faithful to you. And believe, Sire, that the number is happily still very considerable.

"Should we, if there exists a power which has the authority to deprive us of it—should we lose the rights which we have to the Crown, and we sincerely wish it may never be in our power to claim those rights, we would not be less invariable in the sentiments expressed in this Letter, and dictated by the most inviolable honor, and attachment, to your sacred person.

"We are, Sire, our Brother and Lord,

"The most humble and most obedient Servants,

"And subjects of your Majesty,

"LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER,

"CHARLES PHIRIPPE."

*The Palace of Schonbursluft, near Coblentz, Nov. 14, 1791.*

*National Legislative Assembly.*

The answers of foreign powers to the kings notification of his acceptance of the constitution received since the former communication by M. de Montmorin.

*The Emperor.*

VIENNA, *October* 23, 1791.

"*Most Serene and Most Powerful Prince, our very dear Brother, Cousin, and Ally*

"The ambassador of your Majesty has delivered to us letters, by which he intimates to us your acceptance of the new constitution, which has been presented to you. The more closely we are connected by the ties of blood, of friendship, of alliance, and of neighbourhood, the more we have at heart the preservation of your Majesty and your Royal Family, as well as the dignity of your Crown, and the safety of the French Monarchy. In consequence, we desire, with a sincere affection, that the part which your Majesty has thought proper to take in the present state of things, may have the success which you expect, may answer your wishes for the public happiness, and at the same time that the difference which at present exist between the King and Princes, and which, from what has lately passed, have given rise to unpleasant forebodings, may in future cease, and that there may no longer exist a necessity for taking serious precautions against their return —[The reading of this letter excited a general murmur.]

*The King of Sardinia.*

TURIN, *November* 9, 1791.

"*Sir, my Brother and Cousin,*

"I have received the letter, which your Majesty was pleased to write me the 25th, of the month of September. The justice which it does to my sentiments, in not doubting the interest, which I always take, in whatever concerns you personally, as well as the happiness of your family, and your subjects (murmurs) will always afford me the highest satisfaction, I beseech your Majesty to be equally persuaded of my sense of the new assurances which you have pleased to give me of the continuance of your friendship. That which I have expressed for you, cannever admit of any inferiority or alteration, and nothing can diminish my eagerness to convince you of it."

*The King of Poland.*

WARSAW, *October* 19, 1791.

"*Most Serene and powerful Prince, our very Brother,*

"Our most sincere desire has always been to preserve entirely and inviolably an ancient friendship and good understanding which subsists between your most Serene Majesty, and between our respective nations. Your Most Serene Majesty will then easily conceive that we received with great pleasure your letter, dated the 20th of September last, in which your Royal Majesty declares for us your friendship. We regard it as a duty to return to your Majesty the most affectionate thanks for this good disposition towards us, the value of which we the more feel in the present circumstances, as there are none more attached than we are to the glory of your Majesty, and the prosperity of the French nation (applauded) There remains for us only to wish, that he, by whom Kings reign, and Legislators decree justice, may preserve by his almighty power the King of France, and the whole French nation"—[This letter was received with the loudest applause.]

*The Grand Duke of Tuscany.*

FLORENCE, *October* 21, 1791.

"*Sir, my Brother, Cousin and Uncle,*

"I entreat your Majesty to receive my most lively thanks for the communication which you have been pleased to give me of your acceptance of the constitutional act, presented to you by the National Assembly. Your Majesty will easily penetrate my intentions, and do me the justice which I merit, in remaining persuaded of the ardent interest which I take in whatever respects your sacred person. You assure me, that the innovations which have happened will occasion no alteration in the ties of friendship and perfect reciprocity between our two respective nations; I will regard it as a duty on my part equally agreeable and binding, to cultivate and cement them more and more, not only from a consideration of the public advantage, which must in consequence result, but likewise to prove to your Majesty the sentiments of respect and affection with which I am," &c. [Applauded]

*The Duke of Saxe-Gotha.*

GOTHA, *October* 5, 1791.

"Infinitely sensible of the flattering attention which your Majesty has deigned to pay me by the letter which you have done me the honor to write the 19th of last month; I return my most humble thanks, intreating you, Sire, to preserve for me your esteem, of which to me the price is inestimable.

"I add my sincere wishes, that your majesty may enjoy a long and glorious reign, and I shall cease to endeavor to prove the sentiments of respectful and inviolable attachment, with which I have the honour to be, &c. ERNEST.

*The city of Dantzic*

returned thanks for his Majesty's signal favor in communicating the constitution and laws by which he had engaged to govern his empire in future, ordered this mark of his clemency as a proof never would forget that the Most Christian had always favoured the city in prosperity, tected it in adversity: the more value the p cumstances gave to this motive of consol deeper was the sense of the obligation, prayers to Heaven, long to preserve the father of his people, the wisest o ornament of the age, the example of tions, and to render him happy in the glory of his nation.

*The Elector of Mayen*

return an answer, which his Majes to contain a repetition of his prote the beginning of the year, return

The Minister then stated the the King, with respect to the the Emigrants by foreign po Netherlands first attracted application to the Emperor, ders had been given to pr